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Infamy Linked to Madness.

Of the Panama Canal bill in the form in which it passed the Senate, these facts are undisputed and undenied:

It violates the letter and the spirit of a treaty negotiated between the United fied by the Senate, in which the honor and good faith of this nation are pledged to the faithful observance of its terms.

It discriminates between citizens of this country, providing that certain of making of increased room for steamship them may use the canal and denying to companies and waterborne traffic at others the privilege of using it.

It seeks to confer on an executive commission the power to legislate.

In this measure the Congress destroys States is a party is not worth the paper | this important matter. it is written on, assails one class of citizens at home and deliberately invites litigation, neither the end nor the consequences of which can any man foresec. Could the madhouse or the imbecile Senatorial endeavor?

betrayal and injury already done, the Congress, according to report in Washington, now plans further assaults on added to the bill, that it may more completely reveal the mental and moral omy and of modern, enlightened busi- of a flight from popular wrath. ness management.

The nation's dishonor and a reckless attack on the welfare of the people and on their hardly acquired prop- French, who will find it less difficult to erty have been written in the Panama govern in the name of an infant than to Canal bill. A non-partisan pact of in- exercise actual power in the name of a famy will be laid on the President's Sultan who has ruled autocratically and desk when it is delivered at his office. And this nation is posing as an agent the civilized peoples of the world!

The Development of New York Harbor.

The harbor of New York is naturally its position as the Empire City of the capital, and thus further to extend Eu-Empire State. Within three years the ropean occupation. Panama Canal will be opened, and the reconstructed Erie Canal, upon which the State is expending some \$120,000,000. will carry 3,000 ton steam and electric

The tidal waters of the port are under the control of the national War Department, under a board of competent enit has been municipalized, is under the control of the city Department of Docks and Ferries, with a zealous and competent Commissioner, Calvin Tomkins. The harbor waters divide the port into Island, Manhattan and The Bronx and Staten Island. Within the year the Governors of New York and New Jersey have appointed harbor commissions, development of the port.

The diversity of interests and ownership of the waterfront in the harbor as a whole has made coordination and GRACE accused of shooting her husband. proper organization difficult. Undue was represented by one Dorsey, bearing dependence on the national Government has tended to dull local initiative. There was no working toward the completion of a general plan, but just the meeting, in detail, of divergent business requirements. The Manhattan waterfront is covered by a series of broken down tenement and cheap lodging that the shot he heard was the one which houses, an utter waste of precious op-

portunity and land. Commissioner TOMEINS, in a recent address before the New Jersey Harbor Commission, covered the main points n these words:

"The fundamental idea of port organation is exceedingly simple and has been worked out as the result of experience at many of the great seaports of the world. may be briefly expressed as the policy of adapting each part of a port to the best uses to which it can be put. Port develop-

have definitely abandoned the nineteenth century stage in which we still remain and have worked out plans a mere glance at better them or surrender New York's preeminence.

"The basic principle on which they have proceeded is that a port must be developed 2 50 as a unit, under public dictation of the 8 50 terms on which private carriers, shippers 75 and consignees shall be served. The port being conceived as an organic whole, administered by the city for the benefit of all, of there can be no thought of remaining in or returning to the chaos of farring private Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau | rivalry and mutual obstruction from which we suffer; or of final dependence on the makeshift policy of separate sub-ports constructed by great private corporations, no matter how perfect each may be in itself or how welcome they may be as cooperators

"The plans which the Dock Department has submitted to the central governing body are based on the principles of port organization which have been worked out at many ports, due regard being had to modifications made necessary by local conditions.

The plans formulated by Mr. Tom-KINS have now been nearly two years before the public, and have received the unanimous indorsement of all the commercial bodies of New York, including the Maritime Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Produce Exchange, the Manufacturers Association and the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The recent State constitutional amendment exempted self-sustaining dock bonds from the debt limit of the city of States and Great Britain, solemnly rati- dock improvements a dock fund of this garage informed me that a seducer in nearly \$73,000,000.

The Dock Department brings a profit of the congestion of the waterfront, the cents was cheap enough. this port are before a sub-committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This committee has delayed too long. It should act. The subway problem is substantially settled. New at one blow the credit of the nation York's seaborne commerce is vital. It abroad, serves notice that a covenant must not be neglected a moment longer. and agreement to which the United Public sentiment must force action on

The Abdication of Mulay Hafid.

A year ago the abdication of the Sultan of Morocco would have added one more serious complication to the situation | again next week. which Anglo-French-German differences asylum produce a measure more unfit over Morocco had provoked. To-day wagons, are we to put on a second mortgage it becomes a minor incident in the history of a French protectorate. MULAY ques But, not satisfied with the work of HAFID ruled long enough to sign the treaty with France which surrendered the liberties of his people. Having done this his real usefulness ended.

the transportation systems that wisdom troops into Fez MULAY HAFID has been wear my old ones. But my little gasolene Dutch standard will not overcome these and courage have welded together to restive. Originally gaining power in and my little rubber tires-I must have serve the country. In conference more Morocco by raising the popular wrath them. restrictions, more inhibitions, are to be against his brother as a friend of the State of Denmark. The trust is going, but Christians, he was inevitably brought there's something coming. It is the tele-into a position where French troops sup-phone. No dictagraph in the telephone plied his sole protection from the rebels characteristics of its authors, by whom among his own people. Regarded by treaty obligations involving the fair fame them now as the traitor who sold out his of their country are as lightly esteemed country, his abdication and withdrawal and then we're all working on the same as are the basic truths of political econ- from Morocco in fact has the character

successor has already been provided in an infant son of the abdicating Sultan. Such a change will be satisfactory to the doubtless only conceals a hatred for his Christian masters.

So far as Morocco is concerned, MULAY of moral superiority in the councils of HAFID is doubtless the last independent ruler. Since the new French Governor, General LYAUTEY, took charge, French troops have been largely reenforced, the native rebels have been beaten in many conflicts, a semblance the greatest seaport in the world. This of order has been restored in the plains. harbor and the opening of the Erie and plans are now being formulated to Canal to the west gave New York advance to Morocco City, the southern

MULAY HAFID may go to Mecca. Such was his earlier plan. Afterward he will probably find a home in France, and a pension which will reconcile him barges from Lake Erie to our city to his fate. Like his brother, ABDUL Aziz, whom he supplanted, he has ceased to be interesting. His abdication itself attracts attention only as it marks one more step in the extinction of even gineers. The dock system, as far as the semblance of independence in the last free State in North Africa.

A Nice Point in Ethics.

It is possible, although difficult, for layman to understand that a prosefour grand divisions, New Jersey, Long cuting attorney might feel himself unjustified in using against an accused person information of which he had become possessed outside his office, but the divulging of that informawhich are jointly studying the further tion after it had been carefully concealed throughout a trial is at least a puzzling incident. The State of Georgia, in the case of a woman named the title Solicitor-General.

The defence contended that the shot the GRACES, had heard a shot between 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock. Dorsky believes injured GRACE. The question of DOR-SEY's appearing as a witness against the accused while acting as prosecutor arose, and "eminent Judges and lawyers advised him for ethical reasons not to go on the stand." Dorsey followed this advice, and in consequence the State could not obtain a conviction. Dorsey

"I knew my evidence regarding the time of the shot would destroy the defence. The intricacies of medical and legal

is now quoted as saying:

ment is not a new science, although it is in ethics are too abstruse for the ordinary its infancy at New York. Our great foreign | citizen, but nobody needs education in the rivals, such as Hamburg, Antwerp and technicalities of the law and its practice lanchester, as well as Montreal, New Or- to understand the quality of taste disleans, San Francisco on this side, and the played in public avowal of the existence rapidly increasing number of other ports. of unused evidence after the fact. We can conceive of an argument supporting the stand that Dorsey took with the apwhich shows that we must either copy or proval of "eminent Judges and lawyers," but that those punctilious gentlemen would indorse the present revelations of the prosecutor we do not believe.

I have found here in New Jersey that men who all their lives have been with the organization are opposed to ma-They have been fighting the organizations to act in the interest son of New Jersey.

An "organization" is the instrument used by our friends and enlightened supporters to make effective the theories of the opposition to those theories is represented by that degraded thing men call

Discouraging Outlook for the Owners of Buzz Wagons.

have I not seen any reference in the news- it is iridescent tommyrot. papers to the advances in the price of that once luxury, now necessity, gasolene? Not specific. Like this:

which I store that staff of life, that sine qua | years. non, that elixir without which existence becomes base and less worth while. I paid for the first filling of that tank, 100 gallons, ten cents a gallon. It was in the month of June. 1911.

Before these gallons were exhausted and while I was touring in my luxurious touring gasolene, I happened to put up for the night at a blacksmith shop down the Jersey coast, which shop had been turned into a garage. New York, thus making available for The young loafer-I mean farmer-who ran the person of a gasolene tank wagon driver had that very day offered him, if he'd only quit his regular supply, the precious fluid to the city of over \$5,000,000 a year. The at eight and a half cents a gallon. The plans for improvement and the relief young loafer—I mean garage keeper—of the congestion of the waterfront, the

That was just a little over a year ago.
Since that time I have had my tank refilled; once last fall for twelve and a half cents a gallon. My last filling, some three weeks ago, cost me fifteen and a half cents a gallon. The price had gone up 55 per cent Before I submitted to this outrage I called up the concern that had offered my whilom friend of the blacksmith shop that tempting bait mentioned up there, and was informed that the price was fifteen and a half cents.

On Monday of this week the young man who monkeys with the carbureters-I mean has charge—at Swackhamer's pala-tial devil wagon hostelry at German Valley. the town this end of Schooley's Mountain me as he skilfully turned the needle valve on my machine that the price was going up What are we coming to? Now that we've

I thought when Attorney-General Wick-

ersham went after the Standard Oil Com-pany and put it out of business that there would be some comeback. This is what get for monkeying with that buzzsaw. This is what we Ever since the entrance of French on vegetables. Clothes may go up, and I'll

booth. No written agreements to connesses. Just say over the telephone that it will have absolutely no effect on the the price should go up and say how much basis, and if the consumer doesn't like it he can lump it.

And what can Wickersham do? Make it

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., August 10.

Napoleon's Profession of Faith. From La Revue des Deux Mondes. In the shorthand notes of some of the eedings at Napoleon's Council of State a most interesting passage is that which relates to the preparations for the coronation. The question was raised: Should the Pope be invited. The

"There are religious dissensions among us. All trouble of that sort will subside when the Nobody will want to argue when everybody is saying: 'I have seen the Pope There followed a striking profession of imperial

imperor considered that he should-and for an

"The Emperor ought always to be of the re-There are many roads to heaven. nonest men have always been able to find their of Quaker. There you have my credo. It is uncertain whether it was the Emperor himself or only the reporter who believed Quaker to be the surname of one of the reformers.

The Naniwa.

From the London Evening Standard The wreck reported to-day from Tokio e he Japanese cruiser Naniwa on the Kuriler responsible for the outbreak of the Chine-Japan

Kow-Shing, with over 1,000 Chinese troops on board, which, in view of the atrained relations existing between the two powers over Gerea commodity for whose inferiority he was were being sent from Taku to Corea.

The Kow-Shing was torpedoed and sunk by the Naniwa forty miles off Chemulpo, with the ess of nearly every soul on board, with the result that when hostilities were declared on August ! six days later, the Japanese General Oshima casily defeated the Chinese forces in Southern Corea and obtained control of that part of the

When disaster evertook the Naniwa yestereday she had to be beached to prevent her sink-All the crew have been landed and assist-

Suicidal Habit of Butter fles. From the London Standard.

Considerable interest attaches to a migration of butterflies to this country from the Continent which recently took place. The migration is consisted chiefly of the pretty none of either species will ever get through the up for consideration the Panama Canal British winter. All true British butterflies sleep bill passed yesterday by the Senate, by vetoing which President Taft will gain enolliars, pupe or butterflies, but the Painted Lady and Clouded Yellow perish. It has been sugwhich injured GRACE was fired at 11 gested that they migrate back again to France, o'clock in the morning, and on this its but the necessity of waiting for a north wind case depended. Dorsey, a neighbor of and the fact that such a wind in October is insuicidal migration.

A Pennsylvania Poohbah

Prom the Philadelphia Record. Stonesifer of Wormleysburg, Cum berland county, is a man of many He has been elected by the Borough Coun-cil to serve as health officer in place of J. Fred Hummel, resigned. The number of offices he now holds totals nine, but he manages to go fishing several times a week and gets the proper amount of sleep. Stonesifer serves in the following capaci-Borough health officer, borough high constable, borough chief of police, borough quent State tax collector, delinquent county tax collector, truant officer and custodian of public buildings.

THE SUGAR BILL.

No Decree of a Legislature Can Invali-

date Chemical Action. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The sugar bill as passed the Senate provides for the elimination of the "Dutch standard" and the "refiner's differential." carried in the present law. These terms are about as intelligible to most of us as are cuneiform inscriptions.

and more or less reliable method of determining for market purposes the degree of purity of sugar by means of its color. The test is now more accurately made by means of a device known as the polariscope. The main argument for abolishing the Dutch standard is that its elimination of the people. I think the people will would make possible the sale of sugars act now to prevent the organization without passage through the hands of becoming machines .- Governor Will- refiners, who are said to enrich themselves inordinately at the expense of the consuming public solely by grace of tariff protection. It is urged that the elimination of this color test would be harmful if government to which we subscribe, while not fatal to that monster of economic evil the sugar trust. It may be said, by the way, that notwithstanding the glorious opportunities and the evil propensities of this monster sugar prices are on the aver-THE TRAGEDY OF GASOLENE, age no higher than they were five, ten or twenty years ago. The Dutch standard is not a vital or even important factor in sugar prices, but the impression is un-To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why avoidable that most of what is said about The truth is that whatever could

done with the Dutch standard cut out of the tariff can be done to-day or could Confederate Cabinet had been sent south have been done at any time for many already in fact). Says John Minor Botts: I have a tank sunk in my back yard in have been done at any time for many That test does not apply to sugar made from beets, because all sugar from that source comes to the market in a refined form, as a white and pure sugar. It applies to cane sugar, which constitutes, roughly, five-sixths of our market supply. That supply may be given as approximately 3,700,000 short tons a year. While there is variation from year to year, the sources from which our requirements were met in 1911 will serve as an illustration, thus (in short tons): Cuba, 1,800,000; Hawaii, 500,000; Louisiana, 345,000; Porto Rico, 325,000; Philippines, 115,000; Santo Domingo, Java, South America, &c., 50,000, and domestic beet sugar, 600,000. The 1,300,000 tons received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, Louisiana and the Philippines, all cane sugars, paid no duty and were subjected to no 'official test by Dutch standard or polarization. Their sugar content and their color were matters entirely between buyer and

> The point involved is that any grade or quality of sugar of any color that could be brought to market from Cuba or Java or any other place if relieved of the Dutch standard test can now be brought from any or all of these now domestic sources of supply. It should be evident that there is some reason for our failure to get these alleged cheap and desirable but somewhat off color sugars, or even to get white sugars of inferior quality, other than the existence this much denounced Dutch standard. They can be had at any time to the extent of about one-third of our total requirements and they would certainly for them. The alleged sugar trust does not control the output of raw sugar; it can be bought by the shipload by any one

who wants it. The fact is that there are physical, chemical and domestic reasons for its non-use, and the elimination of the The refiner's differential that the bill proposes to abolish is the protection now given to sugar refiners. It amounts to 71/2 cents on 100 pounds of sugar. There may be some who think this reduction a vigorous swat at the wicked trust, but

price of sugar. The consumer will hear

or read about it in the progress of the

political campaign, but he will never be able to trace its influence in his grocer's bill. As for the amendment proposing that all packages containing sugar of less than 99° purity by polariscope test be branded with figures showing the degree of purity of their contents within half a degree. conference with expert chemists, official or other, for enlightenment with regard to the chemistry of sugars would be helpful. It will be found that the unrefined cane sugars, for which some legislators propose to open a market through the abolishment of the Dutch standard, undergo a chemical change to an extent and within a time dependent largely upon immediate atmospheric conditions. damp weather or if the sugar is stored in a place not entirely free from humidity the change comes more quickly and goes further than in dry weather or if the sugar is kept where it is absolutely free from moisture. It is in any case only a matter of a short time before sugar accurately branded as 95° or 98° or other degree at the time of its boxing or barrelling will undergo this natural chemical change, so that a pure food inspector visiting a wholesale or a retail grocer and testing his stock of sugar will probably find all of it several degrees below the mark on the package. Who should be punished under the pure food law, the original packer who branded

his sugar honestly as it was at the time it was packed, or the retailer seiling a in no way whatever responsible? Moreover, the polariscope test of every pack-age, even barrels, would be little short of braska, New Hampshire, South Dakota a physical impossibility. The test requires time and some skill. Legislation may change tariff rates but it cannot prevent chemical action in unrefined sugar.

MR. TAFT'S OPPORTUNITY. The Panama Canal Bill a Measure Inviting His Veto.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Taft is certainly most fortunate in his

ortunities A year ago, by vetoing the Statehoo Yellow" and the well known "Painted Lady." measure, he inspired confidence in himself
The extraordinary part of the story is this, that at a time when it was needed. Now comes

It is humiliating to us as a nation to have spread broadcast such views as were exand the fact that such a wind in October is invariably too cold casts some doubt upon this theory. The Red Admiral is another victim to suicidal migration.

NEW YORK, August 10. Triumphant Gloom.

I once met a person who could not be fooled. So he said. His conduct he vowed was consistently ruled By his head. From the Washington Star Whatever occurred he would not lose his nerv When his fortunes were low: It gave him great pleasure to simply observe:
"Did I not tell you so?"

When the home team got whipped or his date quit

Of his style.

He would rather seem wise in his own little way.

Than successes to clutch,
And demanded no more than occasion to say:

"I expected as much."

THE EVERLASTING WAR.

Being Fought. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent Mr. J. J. Baxter says that McClellan allowed his great army before Richmond to be doubled up. Mr. Jones's "Diary of a Rebel War Clerk" (1862) says that after the battle of Seven Pines, won by about a third of McClellan's army, the Con-federate War Department and other de-partments practically deserted Richmond, The Dutch standard is an old fashioned packed the archives and took them south as far as Danville; that they planked the railways for teams and artillery, but then, when they found that the Federals did not march remained. Meanwhile McClellan resoldiers, raising their strength to 120,000 men, and then he (McClellan) began to re-

treat to the James River.

McClellan's movements were and still remain mexplicable. He had nearly 150,000 troops magnificently equipped with every modern arm, more than 300 pieces of field and siege artillery, yet he daily demanded more men, although he never fought more than a third of the men he had and was never present at one of his own battles. His 862. Hooker's and Kearny's divisions were four miles from Richmond, marching with no enemy in front of them, when an order came from McClellan, "General Hooker will This was at the very moment that the Confederates, according to "the rebel war clerk," were standing at attention ready to retreat south the moment the Federal troops came in sight (and the families of the Finding that Little Mac would listen neither t

Richmond, the alarm of the rebels abated, and the right side of the Chickahominy Mr. Botts ("The Great Rebellion," 1886,

page 293) further confirms the "rebel war clerk" and adds that the evacuation of Richnond was complete so far as the closing of to Columbia, S. C., and the collection of combustibles around all the tobacco ware-houses went. Even then had McClellan used his entire army he could have ended the war then and there. The "Seven Days Battles," so called, were, except Gaines's Mills, practically Federal victories, as appears from the reports, orders and message ers by whom these battles were fough without orders or reenforcements from McClellan. After the Confederates were repulsed at Savage's Station General Sumner sent to McClellan for orders "to push the enemy into the Chickahominy." McClellan's reply was: "The rear guard will follow the retreat of the main army." Marks ("The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia," Philadelphia, 1864) says: "On receipt of this command the greatest displeasure reigned among officers and men. They wished to sacrifice themselves in any way rather than

Again, Malvern Hill was a magnificent Federal victory, the Federal army for once being beyond McClellan's orders and getting a chance to fight. McClellan was sit-ting on the deck of the United States gunboat Galena with his chair tilted back against the pilot house on the opposite side of the deck from Malvern Hill and his wherenanders. ("He had deserted the army of the Potomac," say Nicolay and Hay in their "Life of Lincoln.") But when McClellan heard of his army's victory he immediately ordered another retreat. Says John Minor Botts ("The Great Rebellion," page 293): Even the day after Malvern Hill McClellan could have marched into Richmond without impedi-ment, for the Southern army was in a state of ex-treme demoralization. But instead we had the extraordinary spectacle of both armies in full

retreat in opposite directions, one from an or whelming defeat and the other from one of nost decisive victories on record. After fifty years no explanation of McClellan's motive in holding back his own army from annihilating an enemy barely a fifth or a sixth as strong as himself has ever been suggested except that he was posing for the nomination for President, which he after-ward received, and did not want to lose the

votes of the peace party, North or South. B. F. CARPENTER. NEW YORK, August 10. THE SOCIALIST'S DILEMMA.

Can He Conscientiously Take the Gath of

Allegiance to the Constitution? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can naturalization case in Washington or Oreand, I believe, the Judge was or may be im peached? Similar action has be pefore by other Judges. In ex parte Sauer, 81 Federal Reporter, 355, it appears that in 1891 a Texas Judge refused to naturalize a socialist on the ground that his doctrine was not compatible with the Federal Constitution, which certainly recognizes the right of property in the Fifth Amendment and in the Fourteenth Amendment as against State action Many of the State Constitutions are much

stronger. The Virginia Bill of Righte, June, 1776, declared that "all men * * have certain rights * * namely, the enyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and

This declaration was repeated in the dassachusetts Declaration of Rights of 1780 and is even more clearly stated in recent Constitutions supposedly radical; for instance, in Washington, that "the object of government is to protect and maintain individual rights," and in Washington, Utah, and even the last Constitution of all, that of Arizona, that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights." The Conscitution of Kentucky states that

tion of property; while so great a number as and Wisconsin state that the object of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Massa-chusetts, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, New Hampshire, plumbing system, the work being done by New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Vermont and West Virginia declare that all men have a natural right to acquire, possess and protect property. Arkansas and Ohio and protect property. Arkansas and Onio reiterate that private property is "inviolate"; Arkansas and Kentucky that it is before any constitutional sanction. All of these are additional to the ordinary due

obtain these valves, which I could have carried home in my pocket, I was obliged to wait over two weeks and in the end pay expressage and the plumber's commission.

Is such discrimination lawful?

process of law clause.

Any one of these declarations might make it difficult for the conscientious socialist to make oath to support either the Federal or such a State Constitution hough whether a Judge should refuse him naturalization papers because of a theoretical belief to that effect may be another F. J. STIMSON. BOSTON, August 10.

The Judge has resigned from office. The socialist's application for citizenship

Canning Russian Thistics. Syracuse correspondence Topeke Capital.

have learned to use the Russian thistie on their tables, and because of the fact that this once despised weed is the first to this once despised weed is the first to make its appearance in the spring and the last to disappear in the fall, it has become one of the most one of the most valuable productions of the southwestern Kansas farm. Lest spring many people used it for greens and prefer it to any other kind of greens that are found here. This summer a number of people are canning the thiatle for winter

Many of the people in Hamilton county

General McClellan's Campaigns Are Still

of the Dominion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "New Englander" differs in opinion from Miss Adams regarding the comparative excellence of New England and Nova Scotian English speech. May not I, who have also lived for a spell in Canada, add my own testimony to theirs?

At the university we had many students from the maritime provinces, who manifested, it appeared to me, a superior taste and better turn for English than the representatives from the New England States We were using Mason's grammar, a London called Hooker, who was marching in to publication, for a text book, and the Nova Richmond, and deliberately waited thirty Scotlans, I thought, showed a stronger days until Stonewall Jackson could get up liking for its philosophic handling of the and the Confederates had collected 10,000 grammar than was shown by the boys from these United States.

To pass to a kindred subject, the French Canadian students claimed that their own countrymen spoke better French than native Frenchmen themselves. This, however, is true only dans un sens. Every French Canadian can speak French, though he uneducated speak it badly of course where there are thousands, nay, tens of thousands, of native Frenchmen who can-not speak a syllable of the language prevalent in the land of their birth. In Canada au contraire, there is no patois.

Many purely English words and phrases have found their aggressive way into the French Canadian vulgar vocabulary, to such a degree even that illiterate native are often unaware that they are employ ing foreign terms. For instance, a house-wife of lower Canada will ask the store-keeper for "du coal oil." It once happened that an English speaking groceryman took the store of a retiring épicier and the un-sophisticated woman of the house thought it necessary to ask a neighbor with some knowledge of the English tongue for a translation of coal oil, to her a French ex-

Among untravelled educated French Canadians are to be found many who mis-pronounce French words and use terms that once were but now are not French. The case is analogous to that which obtains in Ireland, where some phrases and pronunciations prevail which still were pure and perfect English in the days of

A living language changes by the proces of growth: so the Canadian, like the Irishman, speaks his own language incorrectly only because we are presently living in the twentieth century and not in the

CHESTER, Pa., August 10.

KATSURA'S MISSION. The Prince's Words to His Countryme

on Starting for Russia TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: of your readers, who appreciates the ex-cellent despatch of your St. Petersburg correspondent on the Russo-Japanese entente in THE SUN of Friday, wishes to confirm in a way the general purport of the despatch. The following is the report of an interview "from the lips of Prince Kat-sura himself," before he left Tokio and which was given to the Japan Financial and Eco-nomic Monthly, the July number of which is just at hand. Prince Katsura there says: It has long been my desire to make a trin round the world, but the plan had to be post-pened on account of my official duties while a member of the Government and on account of ill health while out office. Now, however, that I am longer in direct charge of State affairs

enjoy robust health. I deem this the best op enjoy rooust neath, I deem that he cest op-portunity to satisfy my desire. It is with this idea only that I am now starting on a trip abroad, although the public seem to at-tribute my tour to other motives. Of course, like everybody else going on a tour abroad, I hope to shake hands and exchange opinin nope to snake names and exchange opinions with the statemen, politicians, business men, scholars and journalists of Europe, among whom I am pleased to think I have not a few friends made only by means of epistolary communications during the past ten years of my premiership. In these circumstances I know not what unexpected and even start. not what unexpected and even start But of one thing I am certain, and that is that whatever the press reports, the Jap-anese Government will suffer not an iota from it, and will. I believe and trust, give

effort for the premotion of the entente cor-diale existing between the two peoples. I would like to pay a visit to the United States also while on the trip, but to my regret I think I shall be unable to do so, as the American people seem to be very busy over the Presidential election.

The Japanese statesman it will be no ticed, assures his country that it will "not suffer" from his trip, that he will discuss the Chinese question generally, and in the final paragraph reveals a semi-diplomatic purpose. Your St. Petersburg despatch aptly gives the result to date of that purpose. BOSTON, August 10. DENTS P. MYERS.

THE SELF-HELPER. Difficulties Put to His Way by Trade Practices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Laci of self-helpfulness is partly responsible for the higher cost of living, but even if one has the knack of doing many little practical things he is at times handicapped in efforts for economy by being obliged to pay extra tribute for material he should be able to obtain at first hand.

Living in a suburban house instead of an apartment where the janitor attends to all repairs outside of clocks, one can save many dollars which would otherwise pass

myself, it became necessary to install two small special valves. The concern making these valves in New York refused to sell them except to a plumber. In order to obtain these valves, which I could have

YONEERS, August 10.

Ring of Tavelara.

From the Londen Chremicle.

The legend that Tavelara is an independent State owes its origin to a royal prank. While making a progress through his dominions in 1836 King Charles Albert reached Terranova, a small port on the mortheast coast of Sardinia. Here Paul Bertoleoni was presented to the King as the representative of Tavelara, an island seven miles away. He informed his Majesty that all the inhabitants of the island were Bertoleonis and that he was the head of the family. The fisherman bowed his knee as a subject and rose a king, for Charles samily. The fisherman bowed his knee as a subject and rose a king, for Charles tor was ordered to pay this amount out of a deposit with the Carnegie Trust Company, and it became the custom for foreign warships to salute the island to keep up the joke.

Since I was ordered to pay this amount out of a deposit with the Carnegie Trust Company, but investigation shows that the executor had only \$90 there.

McGuire said that the executor was ordered to file an accounting last February, but instead of doing so has disappeared. He said he went to Gumprecht \$100 to \$10

To THE EDITOR P THE SUN—Sir: In any contemplated embellishment of the Hall of Fame might not the craftsmanship of D. A. Bythewood, whose shingle at 61 Church street proclaims him a carpeter and cabinet maker, be of service?

AUGUITE said the went to distinguish and no idea where her husband can be found in idea where her husband can be found in the executor's attorneys do not know either, the petitioner said.

McGuire said that the total amount of the extra accounted for is 3,000. whose shingle at 61 Church street proclaims him a carpenter and cabinet maker, be of service?

Compliments for the English and French LAWYERS TO URGE THAT LAWS BE MADE CLEARER

Committees of Bar Association Recommend Uniformity in States.

CHILD LABOR REGULATION

Industrial Accident Compensation Should Be Compulsory and Certain.

Committee reports to be presented at the meeting of the American Bar Asso-ciation at Milwaukee, August 27 to 29. include many interesting recommenda-tions for new legislation. The committee on uniform State laws recommends a uniform marriage and marriage license act, a uniform child labor act, and strict conformity in State legislation with the Federal food and drugs act of 1908.

The uniform marriage law requires at least two competent witnesses; that the parties must declare that they take each other as husband and wife; that no marriage may take place without a license and that the license must be applied to at least five days before it may issue, except in extraordinary cases, and that a marriage contracted in violation of some of the vital features of this law shall be

The proposed marriage law would make so-called common law marriages impossible. This has already been done in twelve or thirteen States. The uniform child labor law embodies

the meritorious features of the laws of many States. It limits the time of occupation in most cases to six days in the week and eight hours a day, between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening. In other cases ten hours are permitted in a day, six days in the week, and until 10 o'clock in the evening. and the aggregate hours in any week are limited to forty-eight and fifty-four respectively.

form laws for compensation for industrial accidents should be enacted by all the States and by the United States within its jurisdiction. Such a law should, in the opinion of the committee, be based on the following principles:

The consensus of opinion is that uni

 It should be compulsory and exclusive of other remedies for injuries sustained in course of industrial employment. 2. It should apply to all industrial opera-tions or at least to all industrial organiza-

tions above a certain limit of size.
3. It should apply to all accidents occur ring in the course of industrial operations regardless of the fault of any one, seif inflicted injuries not being counted as

4. The compensation should be adjudi cated by a prompt, simple and inexpensive procedure. 5. The compensation should be paid in regular instalments continuing during the

disability, or in case of death during dependent period of beneficiaries.

6. The compensation should be properly proportioned to the wages received before injury

7. The compensation should be paid with as near absolute certainty as possible, in the most convenient manner, and there should be adequate security for deferred payments.

The committee on commercial law expresses its conviction that the national bankruptcy act is a wise measure and that every effort should be made to prevent its repeal. It advises against any measure looking to the amendment of the bankruptcy act at this time. from it, and will, I believe and trust, give equal prominence at the same time to the fact that I am touring in the world as a private person.

While I intend to utilize the opportunity in the best possible way for the replenishment of my stock of knowledge as to general conditions abroad. I wish in particular to control of the bank-ruptcy act at this time.

The committee on patent, trade mark and copyright law discusses and rejects the suggestion of President Taft that the commerce Court should be utilized as a final court of appeal upon patents and kindred subjects. The committee disapproves the suggestion and rejects and control of the bank-ruptcy act at this time.

approves the suggestion and points out that the requisites of the judiciary of such a court are that they should be learned in pattently one of the world's greatest questions, and in which I take, as everybody else, a particular interest.

As hardly needs stating, I am resolved to do my very best during the trip for the consolidation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Russo-Japanese and Franco-Japanese agreement, which are the national guiding principles of the empire whatever Cabinet be in power. In Germany also I shall spare no affect for the special committee on government.

The special committee on government approves the suggestion and points out that the requisites of the judiciary of such a court are that they should be learned in pattent law and that they should also be judges well equipped in general law.

The law's delay committee commends the recent New Jersey practice act, which contains only thirty-four sections, designed to facilitate the practice in the courts. This practice act abolishes in New Jersey many of the unjust technical triples of the empire whatever cabinet be in power. In Germany also I shall spare no

of the States of the Union.

The special committee on government liens on real estate calls attention to the very harsh law (Sec. 3186 of the Revised Statutes of the United States) which gives the United States Government a lien upon real property for the owner's neglect to pay any tax owing by him to the United States. The committee states that the task of finding out whether the Government has a lien on any piece of property is impossible, and recommends the passage of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives to cure this menace to real property ownership.

SUES TO OUST EXECUTOR. Beneficiary Says Gumprecht Left

real property ownership.

State Without Paying Legacies. A charge that the executor of an estate has left the jurisdiction of the State with out paying a bequest of \$500 to Cardinal Farley and other legacies is made in a petition filed in the Surrogate's court for the removal of the executor. The estate is that of Anne E. O'Reilly, who died March 5, 1908. Gustave Gumprecht was

named as executor in her will. The application to remove Gumprecht which will be heard by the Surrogate tomorrow, is made by Thomas J. McGuire of Convent Station, N. J., a nephew of the decedent, who is also acting as general guardian of John, James and Charles McGuire, also beneficiaries

McGuire said that when Anne O'Reilly died suddenly and the police searched her house they found secreted in various places the sum of \$4.530, which was at once turned over to the executor. The executor found a deposit of \$2.084 in the Bank for Savings, which was drawn out and put in his name in the Windsor Trust Company, where the account now amounts to less than \$5. The petitioner said that the executor also withdrew \$1.882 from the Seaman's Savings Bank.